

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1857.

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The Double Plot.

Three hungry travelers found a bag of gold; One ran into the town where bread was sold. He thought, I will poison the bread I buy, And send the treasure when my comrades die. But they thought, when back he had his bid, We will destroy him, and the gold divide. They killed him and partaking of the bread, In a few moments all were lying dead. O world! behold what ill thy goods have done; Thy gold thus poisoned thee, and murdered one.

THE CHRONICLE.

MONDAY, AUG. 3, 1857.

GROSS DECEPTION.—A series of horse races is projected at Elmira, with fire company and torch-light embellishments, under the false pretence of an "Exhibition of the Young Men's National Agricultural and Mechanical Society." The design is to occupy five days in horse-racing under the name of "trials of speed required," and "premiums" instead of "purses" for the fastest racers; one day "trying dar machines" to relieve the boldness of the imposture. With this way of "whipping the devil around a stump," they hope to gather in many decent men and innocent persons who would not countenance an open race course. Not an agricultural product (unless "fast nags" are so designated,) or mechanical implements (unless it be fire engines) are required. "Young Men's National Agricultural and Mechanical Society," indeed! It will be a National Jockey Club, rendezvousing to strip the unsuspecting honest farmers or mechanics who may be green enough not to see through the sham. The blacklegs and prostitutes will of course see it all at a glance, and that sort of "mechanics" and "farmers" in the shape of thimble-riggers and pickpockets will be purely and truly "national." News-papers that claim to be respectable, will deal justly to their readers by warning them against the deceptive scheme. It will be no credit with Elmira, hereafter, that she allowed such an imposition to be practiced with her name, if it does bring one big crowd. Better be honest, and call it a grand rowdy horse-race show, with fire-engine performances to take off some of the curse.

THE SYSTEM OF DR. REINHOLD.—The system of Dr. Reinhold, which is fully detailed in his work, is intended to supply the requisite elements of fertility, and that at almost no expense, either of first cost or hauling. The author has applied all the care and maintenance of detail to the elaboration of his system, and there is so much that is new, evident and good for reflection by all who cultivate the soil, that we heartily commend the book to our readers.

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Could this outside behold be
To seek and coming equally;
Or were it such as might surprise
The luxuries of curious eyes?
Yet would I have my dearest look—
Not on the Cover, but the Book!
If thou art merry, here are mirth,
If melancholic, here are sighs;
If studious, here are things worth
Which may deserve thy able wit;
If hungry, here is food Divine,
If thirsty, Nectar, Heavenly Wine.
Read them, but first thyself prepare
To read with zeal and mark with care;
And when thou readest what there is writ—
Let thy best action second it;
So twice each page thou shalt be blest!
First in the Book, and next in thee!
Much reading may thy spirits warm,
Refresh them, therefore, with a song;
And that thy music may be sweet,
Sing David's Psalms with David's spirit;
That as thy voice doth pierce men's ears—
So shall thy Prayers and Vows the Spheres.
Thus read, thus sing, and then to thee
The very earth is Heaven shall be;
If thou thus readest, thou shalt find
A private Heaven within thy mind;
And singing thus, before thou die,
Thou shalt thy part take on thy High.

Pres. Waleon's Baccalaureate...1857.

[Published by request of the Graduating Class.]

The Graduate's Stand-Point.

Every life has its prime epochs. You, my young friends, have reached one of these; and stand, for the hour, on the dividing line between preparation and action. One last act of official duty toward you as a class, remains to me. My heart will not allow me to make it a mere ceremony. Nor am I willing to make it an occasion for the display of my own abilities. If the indulgence of the pride and pomp of office, and the acquisition of literary fame were ever proper, it could be at such a moment as this would furnish the appropriate time and place.

You occupy, this day, "The Graduate's Stand-Point," whence, with special advantage, may be surveyed the past, present, and future. This fact shall furnish my theme.

I. From this pinnacle, survey the past. Some twenty or thirty of your years are gone—a full third of your life—perhaps half—perhaps almost the whole! Has this great fraction gone so as that further use of it is impossible? Is it to you like a seed-time without a sowing, like a fortune dissipated? Can it now only minister to salutary regrets, or elicit ingenuous resolutions? You know best. For myself, I will believe that it has been used in acquiring qualities which will develop themselves to the infinite advantage of yourselves and others.

But the most favorable retrospect allows small scope for self-gratification. Wayward years of childhood, neglected advantages of youth, over-estimates of self, wandering of desire, impatience of reproof, waste of money, unwise intimacies, and broken resolves, occupy too large a space in the memories of every life.

But there is a view of these past years which is at once cheering and ennobling, viz: to note the blessings of God which mark them all over. The very fact that you are here, tells of a whole line of benefits. Some of your fellows have dropped out of the class, either by death, or disgrace, or want of funds, or failing health, or fickleness of purpose. But you are here at the winning post, and on every day of your course have been showered blessings from God. Leisure, books, teachers, meetings, revivals, friendships, health, support, have all been yours. Since you drew your first breath, seven thousand days have glided on, each fraught with innumerable benefits, and bringing you now to the longed-for ceremonial which completes and publishes your last achievements. Surely it is an hour when love and gratitude should swell your hearts, and when, to omit all reference to Him by whose favor you here stand, would be admirable.

II. Now see where you stand. The goal reached, an education acquired. How ardently you desired youth to pass away, and place you among men! It has passed away, and you are men. The period, which poets describe as halcyon, is gone! To a youth well spent, we may bid an eternal adieu with pleasure—a great race has been run, and won. Should life then be cut off, such a youth makes a good whole of itself. But as we can not part from a friend for ever without tender emotions, so some pang will intrude when we come to say, Farewell to the fairest portion of human life! Farewell to days of careless mirth and cloudless brow! Farewell! calm seclusion, learned leisure, peaceful pursuits, guileless friendships, and ingenuous ambitions! Farewell! class rooms and college groves, kind teachers and delightful inquiries!

Well! let them go. So spring departs, and all its blossoms fade. But if the fruit be set, summer is better. And if your youth has passed leaving you loving and pure, diligent and hopeful, its departure but marks your progress. But the analogy is not complete. If spring be smitten with blight, and no fruit succeed the blossoms, we look cherily to another year, when ample harvests shall crown our hopes. But youth returns no more! Yours is now a by-gone. There it stands, and will for ever stand fresh in the picturings of fadeless memory, to be reverted to even through myriads of ages, with ever growing pang and pleasure.

Whatever may be the record of the past, wisdom will tell you to be faithful to truth, now, in estimating yourselves. But can you now judge yourselves truly? There is nothing, in all the wide range of possible investigation, in which you are so likely to be deceived. We think and reason in regard to ourselves as we do on no other subject. David could promptly pronounce a wise judgment about the poor man's lamb, while remorselessly guilty of an enormously greater crime of the very same sort. How long and grievously may we be deceived by one in whom we have confidence! Much more do we deceive ourselves. "Hear both sides," we say when others are concerned, but in our own case, are quite satisfied with the single voice of a passion or a prejudice.

If ever you need to examine yourselves hopefully, it is now. You are starting in business with nothing but yourselves for capital and stock. A mariner needs more than compass and chronometer. The ship itself must be sea-worthy and well found. Try yourselves, and compare your powers with your pursuits.

Now, Ill. Turn and survey the future. What do you see? A life! Aye, and a death, too! and a judgement! and an eternity! As to life, prize it as you may, its value is diminished by just so much as has elapsed; like a treasure reduced by expenditure, or provisions replaced by purchase, but you can not earn time, nor replace opportunities. Not only is a very serious portion of your lives gone, but what is left is less valuable. Try to feel this fact!

You leave this rostrum to begin that career which is to test the value of your present attainments. Among these, good and extensive as they are, experience is yet wanting; and you may acquire it at dreadful cost. Happy for you, if by hearkening to wise counsels, you avail yourselves of the experience of others.

This hour, responsibilities cluster upon you. You are now to play the part of men, of young men, of young Americans, of educated young Americans, of educated young Americans in 1857. What more could be said to show your responsibilities!

If your education has only taught you things you were ignorant of, it has amounted only to a decent diversion, a mental entertainment; for "letters," as Lord Bacon says, "do not sufficiently teach their own use." But if you are trained men, as well as taught, as we hope you are, blessed shall your career be, and blessed the world for your culture.

One principal feature in your circumstances this day, is, that you stand on the dividing line between help and hindrance. Up to this point, from your very birth, you have been under the care of those who gave you warm sympathy, true counsel and sound learning. Henceforth, it will not be so. Whatever diversity of lot may be yours, one part of it, so prominent as to characterize the whole, will be the *overcoming of difficulties*. They lie in every path but that of brief and boundless indulgence. Your best plans will be opposed; your best efforts obstructed; resulting often in your utter defeat. You will have more bad advice than good, and be more easily influenced by it than by good. The whole history of man is a record of his proclivity to listen to evil counsel. Hence the *easy spread of error*, and the difficulty of establishing truth. Hence our spoken honesty gains few friends, while flattery pleases all.

Great as may be the outward evils you will encounter, they are slight compared with your inward combats. Pride, envy, anger, selfishness, love of ease, &c., will be your bad prompters. To-day, amid rejoicings and hopes, honors and admiration, you are in fact commencing a career where the odds are all against you. But there is a greater than all, and if He is your trust and your ruler, every obstruction shall be a discipline to higher virtue, and a preparation for higher rewards. Look far on, then, even beyond this whole coming struggle, and so steadily a final judgment as to embrace it in every plan and every pleasure. All the honor or use of life, lies in its reference to its finality. In vain will you submit to drudgery, refuse ease, and postpone pleasure, if the whole is an abortion. Let it not, then, seem uncouth that I this day, amid your pomps and rejoicings, talk of life's great end. Of fallacies possible, none is so huge, so utterly preposterous, as to suffer the thought of death to blight our festivities, or make us sick at heart. The very reason why there is so little happiness on earth, is, that such thoughts will sometimes come, and to shun these men give themselves to gratifications which exclude reflection. Spending life in chasing false goods and tasting frivolous indulgences, they either die in the hot pursuit, or turn from the whole with disgust, and end their lives denouncing the vanities of the world and declaring as the result of their experience that happiness is not attainable on earth.

But the Word of God says happiness is attainable on earth. Millions have enjoyed life, and so may you. But it can only be by using life's goods in full and impressive view of life's end and life's law. Happiness is not in things of earth, and does not therefore depend on what we have, but on the satisfactions of the inner man. It is just so in heaven. Even there, happiness consists not in repose, or crowns, or harps, or wings, or golden streets, but in the presence of God, and the absorption of our will in His. This all can be had on earth; and so earthly happiness is just as attainable as heavenly, and by the very same means.

Thus the fear of God, to earthly enjoyments, what healthy hunger is to a feast—the very essence of the good. It will make you use the common blessings, that your home shall be no whit less pleasant to you than Paradise was to Adam, for you will learn like Paul to rejoice even in tribulation.

O what a beautiful and blessed thing will your life be, thus lived! Death, instead of being a grim ghost, to haunt and horrify, will be bright angel, standing by your goal to cheer and animate you. All your work and all your relaxation, your studies and teachings, society and solitude, success and defeat, shall be serene and sweet, in goodness and in love; and when the dead are waked, you shall leap from the tomb, a ransomed soul, a saved sinner, a son of God!

And now, my young friends, Farewell! Our pleasant class-room scenes are vanished into the tapestried chambers of memory. Our cherished ties are sundered. I am your President, your Professor, no more. God forgive us our short-comings! To Him I fondly commend you. May your whole course of life be a progress in virtue, and the whole result of it, honor and joy to you, and glory to God in the highest.

Affairs in Kansas.

The Secret, Out.

It will be remembered that at a convention of the pro-slavery party of Kansas, held in Leocompton on the 2d ult., a resolution instructing the Delegate to Congress to support the Constitution to be framed in September next, whether it be submitted to the people or not, was tabled by one majority. This fact has been pointed to, by pro-slavery papers at the North, as conclusive proof of the willingness of their political associates in Kansas to be governed by the popular will. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, the great pro-slavery Democratic organ of the West, in a letter from Leocompton, dated the 13th ult., protests against this interpretation of the action of the Convention. We copy the paragraph in point:

"Another paragraph refers to the tabling a resolution to instruct our nominee to support the Constitution framed in September next, whether it be submitted to the people or not. This question was laid on the table, BUT NOT, as your correspondent would insinuate, BECAUSE THE CONVENTION WAS IN FAVOR OF SUBMITTING THE CONSTITUTION TO THE PEOPLE, but because the passage of such a resolution was regarded as unnecessary and injudicious, and was considered as operating to trammel and incumber the nominee, in whom the Convention had the highest confidence, by imposing on him a question, the action on which was beyond his control, and not coming within the sphere of his official duties."

Let us hear no more about the pro-slavery Democracy of Kansas being willing to submit the Constitution to a vote of the people of that Territory. No! They are as much opposed to it as Jeff Davis, or Keitt, or Mason, or Douglas, or the Democratic Convention of Georgia and Mississippi.—*Chic. Press.*

[The Delegate of Kansas in Congress will have great influence in deciding whether the Border-Ruffian's Constitution, or the People's Constitution, shall be admitted. It is all a falsehood, then, that he has nothing to do with the matter, for he has more to do in deciding it than any other man.]

VOTES IN KANSAS.—In 1855 the bogus Legislature elected for Kansas by the Missouri ruffians, counted 6,300 votes. At the next March election, Whitfield had only 2,700 votes. Last October, the pro-slavery party rallied and polled 4,000 votes. At the election this summer, less than 2000 votes were polled. At the last elections, the Free State men did not vote, giving the ruffians full swing, and they, knowing the fact, impeded less votes. With a population four times as large, the pro-slavery party vote is three fourths less! in two years.

The Topeka constitution received about 1800 votes, although the Ruffians would not allow some of the polls to be opened, and many Free State men had to fight their way to them; in fact, civil war waged, and not one third of their vote could be polled. This year the Ruffians registered near 10,000 votes, and the Free State men have ascertained that there must be in reality over 20,000 votes. Of those 20,000, the Ruffians have shown that they have not 2,000; and yet Buchanan, Walker, and all the pro-slavery Democrats and Americans say these 2,000 shall rule the 20,000, and the U. S. troops shall be employed to force Slavery upon the vast majority of real settlers!

GOV. WALKER SPEAKS. On the 17th July, a committee of citizens of Lawrence visited Gov. Walker at his camp, to know if his alleged Proclamation was genuine, and what meant this hostile demonstration in time of entire domestic peace. The Governor acknowledged the genuineness of the Proclamation, at the same time expressing surprise that there should have been doubts to the contrary. He stated that the object of his visit was because he had undoubted information, both written and verbal, that a combination is formed in this Territory of a few disaffected men, to establish town governments, then county, and then a State government, in opposition to the Territorial government and that of the United States. And this movement was intended to be commenced in this town of Lawrence, then Quindaro, Oswatimie, and other towns in this Territory. Said he, "Two Governments can not exist at the same time. I have come among you as a pacificator, and I desire peace. My policy is stated in my inaugural address and in my speech at Topeka. I determined that the majority shall rule. Let the people go to the polls, in October, and they will have their rights. The people shall make their own Constitution. If the one formed by the Convention shall not be submitted to them, I will oppose it with all my might. I have marked out a course by which the people may secure their rights, and I am determined they shall have them. I have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the laws of this Territory, and I am determined to do it. But a little time will elapse before the people will have an opportunity to express their wish at the ballot box. Let me tell you a me-

mority of the people of this Territory shall form their own institutions.

[The world has had enough of this specious deception of Gov. Walker. He having sworn to support the Border Ruffian organization, and legalized the choice of its agents to form a Constitution, and called in the U. S. Troops to enforce the same, has no more power in the matter. He can not control it if he would. He has no veto over the Convention; and if he had, the Pro-Slavery men in it are unanimous, and could over ride his veto. What they order to be done, he is bound by his promise to obey. He has no more power, reader, than you or I, in requiring the Constitution to be submitted to the people. The Convention will do as they please about it: Gov. Walker can not prevent or coerce them, and if they should nominally subject it, it may be in such form, and under such restrictions, and by such officers, and with such obstructions, and during such interruptions of border ruffians driving away the Free State voters, as actually to disfranchise the Free State electors.... just as they did at all the preceding elections. No! Walker and his pro-slavery confederates are slyly working with the U. S. troops to form a Slave State and elect two U. S. Senators at all hazards.]

"TAXATION without representation" caused the American Revolution. Similar causes have produced the same result among the descendants of Revolutionary heroes in Kansas—where regiments of U. S. troops are marching to aid the tax-collectors in robbing the honest yeomanry of the land, under laws passed by a Legislature notoriously chosen by the people of Missouri. The citizens of Kansas will not be able to cope with a well disciplined military force, commanded by a ruffian such as Harney—but they should pay no cent of taxes thus imposed, but at the point of the bayonet. There is no disgrace in submitting to a superior force, but there is disgrace in paying their money quietly to sustain such scoundrels as the bogus territorial legislature and the officers it appointed.—*Lawrence Express.*

We insert the city charter, on our inside columns, as that seems the basis of the Governor's proclamation. Had not the character of that charter been misrepresented on all sides, we would not have deemed it of sufficient importance to merit a place in our columns. It has been claimed that it was a mere sanitary regulation, designed to remove nuisances from town; while on the other hand it has been urged that our people must be devotedly attached to the Federal Union, when they can not remove a dead hog from the streets without taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and with that oath couple another to sustain the Topeka Constitution.—*Lawrence Herald of Freedom.*

LAWRENCE, July 24, 1857. The recent and last invasion of Lawrence by the United States troops, led on by Gov. Walker, has and will continue to cause considerable excitement in Kansas. The people do not understand the movement, for the Governor in his famous "Proclamation to the citizens of Lawrence," announced it as his intention to prevent the organization of the city government. Our Mayor, Mr. Blood, informs me that the Board has organized, and commenced the business of municipal legislation; has elected city officers, provided for the watering and cleansing of the streets—in fact, done no more or less than would have been done if Walker and the troops had not come. The Mayor has delivered his address to the board of Aldermen, which is well known in town, and must certainly have reached the ears of the Territorial Governor, and up to the present time he has done nothing to prevent the continuance of such "rebellious proceedings," only to remain in camp, reading newspapers, and denouncing certain men in and about Lawrence.

We have all along considered Ex-Gov. Shannon's administration of affairs in Kansas the most contemptible, on account of his drunkenness and imbecility. His very name has become a reproach, and he has been hissed and despised by all parties. But his most insane act becomes respectable when compared with the threatening and last great act of Walker—"Troops quartered among us in the time of peace" for the purpose of intimidating the people and to prevent the carrying out of the much vaunted principles of "squatter sovereignty."

But, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of Walker's armed force, the work of organizing towns and cities still goes on. The people accept the issue, and are determined to vindicate their constitutional rights.

Mr. Walden of Quindaro, editor of the *Chindowan*, called upon His Excellency a few days since, and informed him that it was the intention of the citizens of that town to organize a municipal government for themselves. The Governor's reply is one characteristic of the man, and his failure to execute his threat is another. "Mr. Walden, if Quindaro organizes a city government, they will do it in opposition to the whole United States army." I understand that our sister city will soon have a Mayor and other city officers, elected by the people, and we shall see whether Gen. Harney's artillery is to destroy the town or not.

Walker's conduct is registered here as singular, that even some of the most ultra pro-slavery men in and about Leocompton express their astonishment that any man who pretended sanity should be guilty of it.

My own opinion is, that Walker's intention is, in making this great military display, to prevent our election in August for Representative to Congress, State Officers, Members of the General Assembly, and the re-adoption of the Topeka Constitution.

The work is rapidly going forward of placing Kansas on a military basis. Gen. James H. Lane has already flooded the Territory with "General Orders," Nos. 1, 2, &c., and with "A Card," "A Proclamation" to the free State men, all of which set out with or recapitulate the resolution of the Topeka Convention, appointing Jas. H. Lane to organize the militia of the Territory. These orders establish divisions and brigades, and appoint superintendents of divisions, &c. If Gen. Lane don't get Kansas thoroughly organized, it will not be for the want of orders and proclamations.

The Territory is to be thoroly canvassed by fifty of our best speakers, and a large vote is expected at the August election.—*Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.*

The Deed for the Sale of the Main Line.

The last act of the drama was finally executed this morning, by the signature of A. G. CURTIS, Esq., Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the deed conveying the Main Line of Public Improvements to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. These improvements, for which the State has spent an enormous amount of money, has finally passed into the hands of a Company composed of some of the best business men in the State, and it remains to be seen whether they will be able to manage them in such a manner as will reward the stockholders for their heavy investments. The State having lost large amounts in their management, we hope that the Company may meet with better success, and be amply repaid for their trouble.

The 30th day of July may, therefore, be hailed as a day of RELIEF by the taxpayers of this great State. Their State Debt has virtually been reduced this day the sum of SEVEN MILLIONS AND A HALF OF DOLLARS; the Pennsylvania Railroad Company having paid that amount in cash and bonds to the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania for the Works, and this money must be applied immediately to the reduction of the State debt. Although the Company does not pay the whole amount of the purchase money in cash, yet they will pay interest on their Bonds; consequently, the people will be relieved from the payment of interest on the State debt to that amount.

The deed, as executed this day, is written on parchment, in a bold and plain hand, handsomely bound in Turkey morocco, in folio form. The book containing the deed, contains also a handsomely embellished title page, decorated with a beautiful coat-of-arms and other suitable devices; the act providing for the sale of the Main Line; the proclamation of the Governor offering the same for sale as also bound in the book, and finally the receipts of the purchase money and bonds to the amount of Seven Millions and a Half, signed by the proper accounting officers.

The official Proclamation of Governor Pollock, announcing this glorious news to the tax-payers, will be found in another column of the Telegraph.—*Harrisburg Telegraph, July 20, 1857.*

SYRIAN WHEAT.

A gentleman from Alabama received from the Patent Office some spring wheat, from the Holy Land, which he sowed last spring. It came to maturity in eleven weeks, producing a large, full head, with a berry in every respect equal to the original. This wheat is reputed to ripen in Syria in sixty days from sowing. It will thus be seen that our climate hastened its period of maturity eleven days.

DEATH FROM EATING ICE CREAM.—A seamstress in town, whose name we have not learned, aged about 29 years, met with a sad end two weeks ago. She ate very freely of ice cream, and probably having eaten too much, took sick next day, and lay in an insensible condition about a week, when she died.—*York Pennsylvanian.*

A RELIC OF OLD TIMES.—The Lehigh, (Pa.) Register says that the first fire engine used in the United States, is in the neighboring town of Bethlehem, and is still in working order. It was built in London in 1689, and shipped to Philadelphia, where it was in service many years.

REMEDY FOR DIARRHEA.—The following is said to be very efficacious:—"Take a handful of strawberry leaves and pour on them a half pint of boiling water, chew and swallow the juice. It rarely fails to give relief, and perform a permanent cure."

Within the last few years, fifteen daily papers have been started, and died out, in Boston. That was a truthful saying, that it is as hard to build up a newspaper establishment as it is a State.

There is to be a grand Fireman's parade at Dayton, O., Thursday, 10th of Sept.

Walker's conduct is registered here as